

## A NEW PARASITE BRED FROM GLOSSINA MORSITANS IN NYASALAND.

By R. E. TURNER and JAMES WATERSTON.

Family BETHYLIDAE.

***Prolaelius glossinae*, sp. nov.**

♀. Nigra; scapo apice, flagello articulo primo, tibiis tarsisque anticis brunneo-testaceis; alis medio late leviterque infuscatis; basi et marginibus hyalinis.

*Head* as long as the greatest breadth, narrowed both in front of and behind the eyes; opaque, very finely and shallowly reticulate, with sparse piliferous punctures. Eyes separated across the frons by twice the diameter of either and situated nearer to the base of the mandibles than to the posterior margin of the head; ovate and smooth;

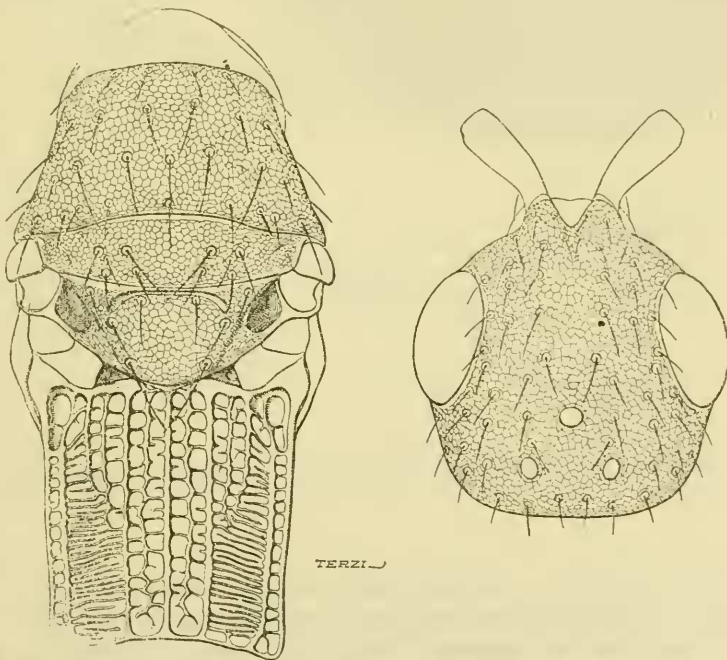


Fig. 1. Thorax and head of *Prolaelius glossinae*, sp. n., ♀.

ocelli in an equilateral triangle, the posterior pair a little farther from each other than from the hind margin of the head. *Antennae* thirteen-jointed, as long as the thorax and propodeon together. Scape about twice the pedicel, the latter slightly exceeding the first funicular joint; joints of the funicle subequal, no definite club; the last joint and the fourth and fifth of the funicle longer, equalling the pedicel.

*Thorax* very finely and shallowly reticulate, with sparse piliferous punctures; pronotum much broader than long, moderately narrowed anteriorly, almost as long as the mesonotum and scutellum combined. Mesonotum without parapsidal furrows;

scutellum distinctly longer than the mesonotum, rounded at the apex, with a deep depression on each side at the base, a transverse furrow at the base not reaching to the depressions. *Propodeon* as broad at the base as long, a little narrower at the apex; with three distinct longitudinal carinae in the middle; the space between them and also the space at the base on each side coarsely raised-reticulate; the lateral margins of the segment carinate, the space on the apical half between the lateral margins and the median carinae irregularly striate; the propodeon abruptly truncate posteriorly, but without a carina on the hind margin.

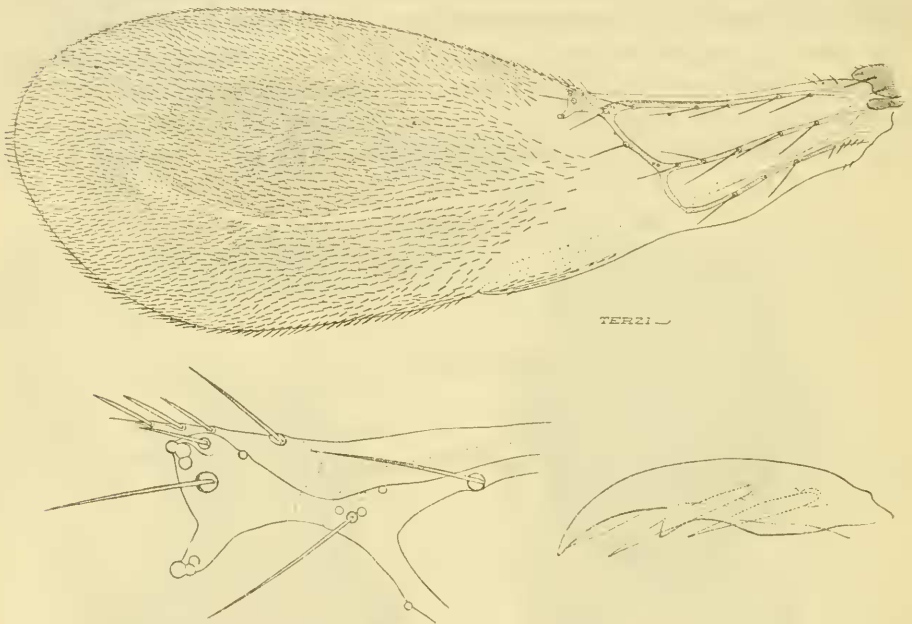


Fig. 2. Fore wing, radius and tarsal claw of *Prolaelius glossinae*, sp. n.

*Wings*: Fore wings not quite three times as long as broad; length, 1.7 mm.; breadth, .6 mm.; clothed with minute hairs; with two closed basal cells; marginal vein distally broadened and infuscated towards the costa; the radius reduced to a rather short stump; the nervures with a few long bristles. Hind wings over three times as long as broad; length, 1.4 mm.; breadth, .4 mm.

*Legs*: Tarsal ungues minute; about two-fifths of the fifth tarsal joint in length, with a single tooth beyond one-half, which is more distinctly developed on the outer surface, while on the inner are placed two spinose bristles.

*Abdomen* convex, smooth and shining; the first two tergites occupying half the visible length, quite smooth; tergites 3-5 faintly reticulate on their basal half but so slightly that the reflections are hardly interfered with.

*Length* nearly 3 mm. ; alar expanse, 4 mm.

NYASALAND : Monkey Bay, Lake Nyasa, x. 1915 (*Dr. W. A. Lamborn*).

Bred from pupa of *Glossina morsitans*.

*Type*—♀ in the British Museum.

*Prolaelius glossinae* appears to be nearest to *Paralaelius firmipennis*, Cameron (1905), from Dunbrody, Cape Colony. From Cameron's description it is probable that "*firmipennis*" is a misprint for "*fumipennis*." We have placed this interesting parasite provisionally in the genus *Prolaelius*, Kieff. (Nov. 1905), which does not differ very markedly from *Laelius*, Ashm. (1893). *Prolaelius* is merely, indeed, a new name for the monotypic *Paralaelius*, Cam. (*nec* Kieff.), published April 1905, and it is unlikely that Kieffer has seen any example of Cameron's species. *Paralaelius*, Kieff. (Jan. 1905) is confined to North America.